December 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: ET

FROM: RB

RE: Income Projection Techniques & Results

National urban families and unrelated individuals, as well as their age
of head specific components, have been projected in shares of income to 1985
and 2000. Projection was conducted by the least squares regression method
applied to annual data 1951 through 1960 in constant 1959 dollars. Data
was structured by thousand dollar income breaks to $7,000, $7,000-$9,999,
and $10,000 and over. Median income for ~~total~~ *all* urban families, *and for* unrelated
individuals, their age of head specific categories was also forecasted by
the regression technique. Median income projections were utilized as a
check and control upon the implications of projected internal age of head
distribution.

1. Median Incomes: Families and Unrelated Individuals

The initial forecasting run produced median income growth rates of
approximately four percent per year for middle aged head of family groups
and less than 2% per year for young and retirement aged family head
categories. The total urban family forecast, ~~which assumes~~ *(based on)* a mix of head-
ship ages ~~consistent with~~ *during* the 1951 to 1960 period, produced an annual rate
of increase ~~in the area~~ of 3.6%. Though this growth rate is consistent with
current productivity rates for labor, income will not fully reflect the
upward expansion of labor-output ratios. This initial projection must, then,
be considered a ceiling upon probable results.

Data on unrelated individuals, structured and projected in the same manner,
produced a total trend evincing a 1.05% compound rate of growth. Specific headship

components shared to a greater or lesser degree in overall projected growth.
Over the period, 1951-1960, those individuals aged 25-34, 35-44, and 65 and over
realized the steepest rate of increase in median income, while middle aged labor
force groups and the younger heads of individual households reflected moderate,
though above total, growth rates. While ~~this~~ the total unrelated population ~~component~~ is
accounting for an ever increasing share of total national consumer units, due
to the disproportionate rise in unmarried young labor force persons establishing
separate households, past performance of total median income growth is believed to
underestimate the rise in future income.

As a more acceptable guide for our purposes, the National Planning Association's
prediction of the national annual rate of increase in household disposable income
was adopted. The association forecasts a 1.96% annual rise in income, 1955-57—
2000. Due to the downward pressure of income earned by unrelated individuals
upon total household income, NPA growth rates of an earlier period (1948—1955-57)
were disaggregated for a measure of component growth in the forecast period.
The disaggregation, made possible through the use of family and individual data
on units and median income growth over the period, produced estimates of a 1.37%
annual rise in family income and a 0.88% rise in unrelated individual income in
the total growth of 1.28% in household income. Extended to the forecast period,
1955-57—2000, a 1.96% growth in household income per annum is weighted by an
estimated 2.09% rise in family income and a 1.35% rise in unrelated individual
income. In projecting the internal distribution of income by age of head, we
utilized a 2% growth in median family income and a 1.4% growth in unrelated
individual income.

The equation of a compounded linear forecast of 2% was computed for total median family income. Again, this assumes an age headship mix for the forecast years 1985 and 2000 which, it is anticipated, will differ from actual conditions. Two percent annual rates of increase were applied to the specific age of head categories for a comparison with initial run results. The rate of depression upon the slope of total family income necessitated by a 2% forecast was applied to the slope lines of median income for specific categories to provide a third line of comparison. When compared with initial run results and 2% internal forecasting, this uniform depression forecast produced the following results.

In the instance of families with age of head 35-44 and 55-64, internal 2% projections and uniform depression forecasting produced near comparable results. For families headed by 44-55 year old persons, uniform depression resulted in higher median family incomes, 1985 and 2000, than did a compounded 2% rate of growth. All three categories produced median incomes below initial run results. For the 25-34 headship category, internal 2% forecasting appeared above the uniform depression line yet below initial run results which implied an approximate annual rate of growth of 1.7% resulting from depression as a component of total median income. The extreme headship categories, 14-24 years and 65 years and over, yield median family incomes compounded at approximately 1.1% and 0.4% per annum on a uniform depression basis.

For median income trends of unrelated individuals, a compounded linear forecast of 1.4% was applied on the initial regression 1960 value of total unrelated individual income. This produced an elevated trend, the effect of which upon the slope of the total trend line yielded a ratio for revising

individual headship components in a uniform manner. However, due to years of
greater fluctuation which were explicit in component median income data yet
nullified in the aggregated individual trend, component data in every instance
recorded initial run results greater than an internal 1.4% trend. When the
uniform elevation ratio was applied, high growth components (headship
categories aged 25-34, 35-44, and 65 and over) realized actual rates of increase
on an average 5% per annum. Lower growth components (headship categories
aged 14-24, 45-54, and 55-64) increased at an average 3% per annum under
uniform ratio application.

Following is a comparison of median income projections for families and
unrelated individuals on the basis of initial and revised projections.

Median Family Income

| | Initial | | Revised * | |
	1985	2000	1985	2000
Total Families	11,250	16,500	9,600	13,000
Head Aged 14-24	6,200	7,900	5,500	6,550
Head Aged 25-34	10,500	15,000	8,800	11,500
Head Aged 35-44	13,500	21,000	10,500	14,000
Head Aged 45-54	15,500	25,000	12,000	16,750
Head Aged 55-64	12,500	19,000	10,500	13,750
Head Aged 65 and over	4,100	4,700	3,800	4,200

* Uniform depression based upon a 2% annual rate of growth for total
  families.

Median Unrelated Individual Income

	Initial		Revised **	
	1985	2000	1985	2000
Total Unrelated Individuals	2335	2715	2606	3243
Head Aged 14-24	3000	4200	3300	4750
Head Aged 25-34	7420	11500	8400	13950
Head Aged 35-44	7190	11500	8180	13250
Head Aged 45-54	5425	7880	6020	9250
Head Aged 55-64	3350	4350	3750	5200
Head Aged 65 & over	2635	4340	3080	5475

** Uniform elevation based upon a 1.4% annual rate of growth for total unrelated individuals.

On the basis of this comparison, it is evident that a uniform upward revision of unrelated individuals does not produce wholly acceptable median projections. It is recommended that for high growth individual components (headships aged 25-34, 35-44, and 65 & over) initial run median forecasts be utilized while revised projections be accepted for the other individual components. On an initial run forecast, high growth components would realize an estimated 4% per annum rate of increase while the more moderate components retained on a revised basis, would grow at an estimated 3% per annum. Internal distribution of income for headship components characterized by high growth will be presented in an initial and revised form.

2. Internal Distribution of Income: Families.

The uniform depression ratio producing a total family median of 2% per annum was applied to the slopes of increase for total family and family component income by distribution. This was statistically computed by applying a ratio of 71.11% to positive b values (the slope of the line $y = a \neq bx$, where a is the

intercept on the y axis) and 128.89% to negative b values. It represents
a uniform depression of 28.9%. Because the data showed a consistent trend with
moderate fluctuation in the given years, the forecast periods of 1985 and 2000
produced favorable results. In all except four benchmark years, the projected
internal distribution appears to fit the projected median.

Following are the revised projected internal income distributions of total
family and family components by age of head, 1985 and 2000. Data for 1951
and 1960 constitute the first and last years of the given trend, Trends in the
Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947 to 1960., Bureau of
the Census Technical Paper No. 8. Appraisal of the forecast years' estimates
should not be made solely on the basis of change between the given years
1951 and 1960, as activity in the intervening years influences to an equal
degree the projected rate of growth.

Family Income Distribution by Age of Head, Urban United States

Based upon a 2% compound annual rate of growth in total median income

Family Component	Income Distribution	Given 1951	Given 1960	Projected 1985	Projected 2000	Median Income 1985	Median Income 2000
Total Families	Under $1,000	5.1%	3.1%	0.3%	0.1%	$9,600	$13,000
	$1,000 - $1,999	6.7	6.8	3.4	1.6		
	$2,000 - $2,999	11.2	8.3	1.5	0.4		
	$3,000 - $3,999	16.3	9.5	0.5	0.1		
	$4,000 - $4,999	18.3	10.9	1.2	0.2		
	$5,000 - $5,999	12.7	13.5	9.8	5.5		
	$6,000 - $6,999	10.1	11.4	8.9	5.2		
	$7,000 - $9,999	13.1	21.4	31.3	27.5		
	$10,000 and over	6.5	15,0	43.1	59.4		
Head Aged 14-24	Under $1,000	7.1	5.9	1.2	0.4	5,500	6,550
	$1,000 - $1,999	7.1	9.9	4.8	2.4		
	$2,000 - $2,999	19,0	14.6	5.5	2.3		
	$3,000 - $3,999	24.4	17.9	4.7	1.6		
	$4,000 - $4,999	17.0	14.8	10.6	5.9		
	$5,000 - $5,999	11.1	14.4	24.2	25.6		
	$6,000 - $6,999	7.0	9.2	16.6	17.4		
	$7,000 - $9,999	6.1	11.5	26.8	35.8		
	$10,000 and over	1.1	2.0	5.6	8.6		
Head Aged 25-34	Under $1,000	2.9	2.4	1.2	0.5	8,800	11,500
	$1,000 - $1,999	3.9	4.3	2.6	1.4		
	$2,000 - $2,999	10.9	7.0	0.7	0.2		
	$3,000 - $3,999	20.6	10.1	0.2			
	$4,000 - $4,999	22.6	13.2	1.3	0.2		
	$5,000 - $5,999	14.5	18.1	15.3	10.0		
	$6,000 - $6,999	10.8	15.4	14.0	9.8		
	$7,000 - $9,999	10.2	20.9	41.0	43.8		
	$10,000 and over	3.5	8.7	23.6	34.1		
Head Aged 35-44	Under $1,000	2.9	2.3	0.3	0.1	10,500	14,000
	$1,000 - $1,999	4.6	3.4	0.8	0.2		
	$2,000 - $2,999	9.0	5.4	0.2	0.1		
	$3,000 - $3,999	14.9	7.7	0.1			
	$4,000 - $4,999	18.8	10.0	0.8	0.1		
	$5,000 - $5,999	14.5	14.6	9.5	5.0		
	$6,000 - $6,999	12.1	13.2	8.9	5.0		
	$7,000 - $9,999	16.5	25.7	35.9	31.3		
	$10,000 and over	6.7	17.6	43.5	58.2		

Family Component	Income Distribution	Given 1951	Given 1960	Projected 1985	Projected 2000	Median Income 1985	Median Income 2000
Head Aged 45-54	Under $1,000	3.8	2.2	0.2	--	$12,000	$16,750
	$1,000 - $1,999	4.9	4.2	1.5	0.6		
	$2,000 - $2,999	10.9	5.4	0.1	)		
	$3,000 - $3,999	12.9	7.8	0.4	0.1)		
	$4,000 - $4,999	17.9	9.6	0.3	)		
	$5,000 - $5,999	12.9	12.2	4.3	1.5		
	$6,000 - $6,999	11.1	10.2	4.3	1.6		
	$7,000 - $9,999	16.5	26.3	29.0	21.0		
	$10,000 and over	9.1	22.1	60.0	75.1		
Head Aged 55-64	Under $1,000	4.2	4.0	1.3	0.5	10,500	13,750
	$1,000 - $1,999	7.2	6.4	1.1	0.3		
	$2,000 - $2,999	11.0	5.9	0.4	0.1		
	$3,000 - $3,999	14.3	8.4	0.6	0.1		
	$4,000 - $4,999	16.0	10.7	2.3	0.7		
	$5,000 - $5,999	12.2	12.9	11.0	7.8		
	$6,000 - $6,999	9.2	10.8	13.3	11.2		
	$7,000 - $7,999	15.4	21.9	26.0	22.9		
	$10,000 and over	10.5	19.1	44.0	56.4		
Head Aged 65 and over	Under $1,000	17.2	5.1	0.1	--	3,800	4,200
	$1,000 - $1,999	19.5	19.8	18.3	14.9		
	$2,000 - $2,999	13.9	20.3	30.9	36.5		
	$3,000 - $3,999	14.0	12.5	4.3	2.1		
	$4,000 - $4,999	11.6	9.8	4.4	2.5		
	$5,000 - $5,999	5.8	7.4	9.5	9.5		
	$6,000 - $6,999	5.1	5.8	9.1	10.0		
	$7,000 - $9,999	6.6	10.0	12.0	11.9		
	$10,000 and over	6.2	9.3	11.4	12.6		

3. Internal Distribution of Income: Unrelated Individuals

Due to the original incompatibility in results of initial run internal distribution projections with projected median incomes, which resulted largely from poor consistency in the trends of given data, uniform correction of the slopes of initial distribution regression was not possible. Instead, distribution regressions of total unrelated individuals and component individuals had to be fit by hand to their respective medians. This was statistically computed by determining the implicit median of the components in their initial distributions, ~~computing~~ COMPARING these medians with their respective projected medians and estimating a range of elevation or depression for the slopes of each age component's internal distribution. Thus, income break distributions are internally consistent for each age of head, but consistent with one another only to the degree that their projected medians, around which they were constructed, are the product of a uniform regression adjustment.

As was noted earlier, the uniform regression adjustment based upon a compound 1.4% linear forecast of total unrelated individual income does not produce favorable results for ALL age component median incomes. Following are the revised internal distributions of income based upon the revised median projection with alternate distributions given for high growth medians based upon their lower initial median projections.

Unrelated Individual Income Distribution by Age of Head, Urban United States

Based upon a 1.4% compound annual rate of growth in total median income

Individual Component	Income Distribution	Given 1951	Given 1960	Projected 1985	Projected 2000	Median Income 1985	Median Income 2000
Total	Under $1,000	36.3	29.3	17.2	9.7	$ 2,606	$3,243
	$1,000 - $1,999	18.4	21.3	31.7	30.3		
	$2,000 - $2,999	18.0	13.7	2.7	0.9		
	$3,000 - $3,999	14.4	11.7	3.0	1.1		
	$4,000 - $4,999	7.6	9.9	15.0	15.7		
	$5,000 - $5,999	2.6	6.0	11.8	15.5		
	$6,000 - $6,999	1.3	3.7	7.2	9.7		
	$7,000 - $9,999	1.2	3.2	7.9	12.1		
	$10,000 and over	0.3	1.2	3.5	5.0		
Head Aged 14-24	Under $1,000	36.7	33.8	17.1	6.7	3,300	4,750
	$1,000 - $1,999	18.4	16.6	9.4	3.8		
	$2,000 - $2,999	25.9	16.1	3.4	0.8		
	$3,000 - $3,999	14.5	18.1	21.0	14.7		
	$4,000 - $4,999	3.9	9.9	24.8	29.6		
	$5,000 - $5,999	0.3	2.3	16.2	31.6		
	$6,000 - $6,999	0.3	2.7	7.6	12.4		
	$7,000 - $9,999	--	0.5	0.4	0.3		
	$10,000 and over	--	--	0.1	0.1		
Head Aged 25-34	Under $1,000	17.1	19.0	0.7	)	8,400	13,950
	$1,000 - $1,999	11.9	9.9	0.2	0.1)		
	$2,000 - $2,999	24.3	13.5	0.1	)		
	$3,000 - $3,999	24.3	13.2	0.2	)		
	$4,000 - $4,999	12.1	19.1	2.6	0.3		
	$5,000 - $5,999	5.7	11.5	15.0	5.6		
	$6,000 - $6,999	1.5	8.2	18.6	12.3		
	$7,000 - $9,999	3.0	4.7	30.4	25.8		
	$10,000 and over	0.2	0.9	32.2	55.9		
Head Aged 35-44	Under $1,000	25.2	19.7	7.8	1.4	8,180	13,250
	$1,000 - $1,999	15.4	13.0	0.9	)		
	$2,000 - $2,999	22.1	11.0	0.1	0.1)		
	$3,000 - $3,999	16.9	12.3	0.6	)		
	$4,000 - $4,999	12.3	15.0	5.8	1.2		
	$5,000 - $5,999	3.1	12.0	18.4	9.4		
	$6,000 - $6,999	2.9	4.8	4.2	1.4		
	$7,000 - $9,999	1.8	7.4	17.4	11.6		
	$10,000 and over	0.4	4.8	44.8	74.9		

Individual Component	Income Distribution	Given		Projected		Median Income	
		1951	1960	1985	2000	1985	2000
Head Aged 45-54	Under $1,000	21.4%	19.9%	4.0%	0.7%	$6,020	$9,250
	$1,000 - $1,999	17.7	12.0	1.4	0.2		
	$2,000 - $2,999	22.1	16.1	1.1	0.1		
	$3,000 - $3,999	22.4	16.8	2.1	0.3		
	$4,000 - $4,999	10.1	13.1	11.0	4.4		
	$5,000 - $5,999	1.8	10.1	26.2	25.1		
	$6,000 - $6,999	1.8	4.9	36.2	53.0		
	$7,000 - $9,999	2.3	5.1	11.7	10.4		
	$10,000 and over	0.5	2.0	6.3	5.8		
Head Aged 55-64	Under $1,000	33.2	24.9	6.7	2.5	3.750	5,200
	$1,000 - $1,999	20.5	21.2	31.4	29.7		
	$2,000 - $2,999	17.1	17.0	6.9	3.5		
	$3,000 - $3,999	13.7	13.9	9.2	5.9		
	$4,000 - $4,999	9.4	10.8	15.2	15.8		
	$5,000 - $5,999	3.9	5.0	10.1	11.4		
	$6,000 - $6,999	1.0	3.8	7.8	11.1		
	$7,000 - $9,999	0.7	3.1	9.4	15.9		
	$10,000 and over	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.2		
Head Aged 65 and over	Under $1,000	62.1	42.4	8.9	2.0	3,080	5,475
	$1,000 - $1,999	21.8	34.5	51.6	37.0		
	$2,000 - $2,999	8.2	10.8	8.5	4.3		
	$3,000 - $3,999	4.1	5.1	5.2	3.0		
	$4,000 - $4,999	1.6	2.9	5.4	4.5		
	$5,000 - $5,999	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.3		
	$6,000 - $6,999	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4		
	$7,000 - $9,999	0.4	1.1	17.3	47.3		
	$10,000 and over	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2		

Unrelated Individual Income Distribution for High Growth Components

Based upon initial regression median projections

Individual Component	Income Distribution	Given		Projected		Median Income	
		1951	1960	1985	2000	1985	2000
Head Aged 25-34	Under $1,000	17.1	19.0	0.9	)	$7,420	$11,500
	$1,000 - $1,999	11.9	9.9	0.2	)		
	$2,000 - $2,999	24.3	13.5	0.1	0.1)		
	$3,000 - $3,999	24.3	13.2	0.2	)		
	$4,000 - $4,999	12.1	19.1	3.6	0.5		
	$5,000 - $5,999	5.7	11.5	17.6	8.2		
	$6,000 - $6,999	1.5	8.2	19.5	14.4		
	$7,000 - $9,999	3.0	4.7	31.4	30.0		
	$10,000 and over	0.2	0.9	26.5	46.8		
Head Aged 35-44	Under $1,000	25.2	19.7	11.1	2.9	7,190	11,500
	$1,000- $1,999	15.4	13.0	1.2	)		
	$2,000 - $2,999	22.1	11.0	0.2	0.2)		
	$3,000 - $3,999	16.9	12.3	0.7	)		
	$4,000 - $4,999	12.3	15.0	7.8	2.3		
	$5,000 - $5,999	3.1	12.0	20.4	13.1		
	$6,000 - $6.999	2.9	4.8	5.3	2.2		
	$7,000 - $9,999	1.8	7.4	18.1	14.9		
	$10,000 and over	0.4	4.8	35.2	64.4		
Head Aged 65 and over	Under $1,000	62.1	42.4	9.0	2.0	2,635	4,340
	$1,000 - $1,999	21.8	34.5	52.1	37.9		
	$2,000 - $2,999	8.2	10.8	8.6	4.4		
	$3,000 - $3,999	4.1	5.1	5.1	2.9		
	$4,000 - $4,999	1.6	2.9	5.2	4.5		
	$5,000 - $5,999	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.3		
	$6,000 - $6,999	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5		
	$7,000 - $9,999	0.4	1.1	16.9	46.3		
	$10,000 and over	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2		

4. Disaggregation of Income Distribution over $10,000: families and
   unrelated individuals.

Shares of total income apportioned to families, unrelated individuals,
and age of head components in the income class structure of $10,000 and
over were disaggregated for the forecast years by the regression technique.
Data was obtained from Consumer Income, Current Population Reports,
Series P-60. Three income breaks - $10,000-$14,999, $15,000 - $24,999,
and $25,000 and over - were employed due to the limitation of data in
the trend years 1951 through 1963. Forecast year readings on the trend
lines were depressed as a percent of 100 and applied to the estimated total
share of income over $10,000 accruing to each age component. For age family
groups 14-24, 25-34 and 55-64, regression results proved to be un-
questionably in error. Adjustments were made by hand for these groups.
In the instance of the headship category 25-34, trend lines were depressed
on the ratio applied uniformly to income breaks below $10,000. For 14-24
year old heads, distribution was patterned on slippage from 1960 total
family distribution while 55-64 year old heads were distributed in
shares according to their 1960 relationship with 44-54 year old heads.

Family Income $10,000 and over

		1951*	1960	1985	2000
Total	$10,000 and over	6.5	15.0	43.1	59.4
	$10,000 - $14,999	4.3	10.9	28.8	36.2
	$15,000 - $24,999	1.6	3.3	13.4	22.6
	$25,000 and over	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
Head Aged 14-24	$10,000 and over	1.1	2.0	5.6	8.6
	$10,000 - $14,999	1.1	1.9	3.6	4.9
	$15,000 - $24,999	--	--	2.0	3.6
	$25,000 and over	--	0.1	--	0.1
Head Aged 25-34	$10,000 and over	3.5	8.7	23.6	34.1
	$10,000 - $14,999	2.3	7.1	21.9	28.8
	$15,000 - $24,999	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.8
	$25,000 and over	--	0.4	0.5	1.5
Head Aged 35-44	$10,000 and over	6.7	17.6	43.5	58.2
	$10,000 - $14,999	4.3	13.3	36.4	49.9
	$15,000 - $24,999	1.9	3.3	6.4	7.8
	$25,000 and over	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Head Aged 45-54	$10,000 and over	9.1	22.1	60.0	75.1
	$10,000 - $14,999	5.8	16.0	37.9	40.7
	$15,000 - $24,999	2.3	4.7	21.5	34.2
	$25,000 and over	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.2
Head Aged 55-64	$10,000 and over	10.5	19.1	44.0	56.4
	$10,000 - 14,999	7.7	13.5	27.3	29.9
	$15,000 - 24,999	2.0	4.1	16.2	26.3
	$25,000 and over	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.2
Head Aged 65 and over	$10,000 and over	6.6	10.0	11.4	12.6
	$10,000 - $14,999	4.0	6.5	6.4	6.4
	$15,000 - $24,999	1.7	2.5	4.2	5.5
	$25,000 and over	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7

* In 1951, the income split between $15,000 - $24,999 and $25,000 and over had to be estimated from an aggregate $15,000 and over category.

Unrelated Individual Income $10,000 and Over

Based upon a 1.4% compound annual rate of growth in total median income

		1951	1960	1985	2000
Total	$10,000 & over	0.3	1.2	3.5	5.0
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.2	0.9	2.7	4.1
	$15,000 - $24,999	0.1)	0.1	0.77	0.83
	$25,000 & over	)	0.2	0.03	0.07
Head Aged 14-24	$10,000 & over	----	---	0.1	0.1
	$10,000 - $14,999			)	)
	$15,000 - $24,999			0.1)	0.1)
	$25,000 & over			)	)
Head Aged 25-34	$10,000 & over	0.2	0.9	32.2	55.9
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.2	0.9	25.0	29.5
	$15,000 - $24,999	---	---	0.9	0.5
	$25,000 and over	---	---	6.3	25.9
Head Aged 35-44	$10,000 & over	0.4	4.8	44.8	74.9
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.4	3.4	11.7-	29.2
	$15,000 - $24,999	---	---	3.8	10.6
	$25,000 & over	---	1.4	29.3	35.0
Head Aged 45-54	$10,000 & over	0.5	2.0	6.3	5.8
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.4
	$15,000 - $24,999	---	0.4	3.4	3.2
	$25,000 and over	---	---	1.5	2.2
Head Aged 55-64	$10,000 & over	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.2
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.3	0.26	2.88	3.8
	$15,000 - $24,999	0.05	----	0.41	0.3
	$25,000 & over	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02
Head Aged 65 and over	$10,000 & over	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2
	$10,000 - $14,999	----	0.24	0.46	0.19
	$15,000 - $24,999	0.2	0.23	0.03	0.01)
	$25,000 & over	----	0.23	0.01	)

Unrelated Individual Income, $10,000 and Over, for High Growth Components

Based upon initial regression median projections

		1951	1960	1985	2000
Head Aged 25-34	$10,000 & over	0.2	0.9	26.5	46.8
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.2	0.9	20.6	24.7
	$15,000 - $24,999	----	----	0.8	0.4
	$25,000 & over	----	----	5.1	21.7
Head Aged 35-44	$10,000 & over	0.4	4.8	35.2	64.4
	$10,000 - $14,999	0.4	3.4	9.2	25.2
	$15,000 - $24,999	----	----	3.0	9.1
	$25,000 & over	----	1.4	23.0	30.1
Head Aged 65 & over	$10,000 & over	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2
	$10,000 - $14,999	----	0.24	0.46	0.19
	$15,000 - $24,999	0.2	0.23	0.03	0.01)
	$25,000 & over	----	0.23	0.01	)